

EUROPEAN AIRPORT MOVEMENT MANAGEMENT BY A-SMGCS, Part 2

# EMMA, a European project

## Research activities supporting SESAR and NGATS

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Internet: <http://www.dlr.de/emma2>

Integrated Project of the  
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Aeronautics and Space,  
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# Overview

- **ICAO A-SMGCS Manual as baseline**
- **Introduction of EMMA & EMMA2**
- **Performance driven EMMA approach**
- **Video**
- **Sample EMMA results**
- **A-SMGCS implementation roadmap**
- **Overview to EMMA2**
- **Summary and discussion**

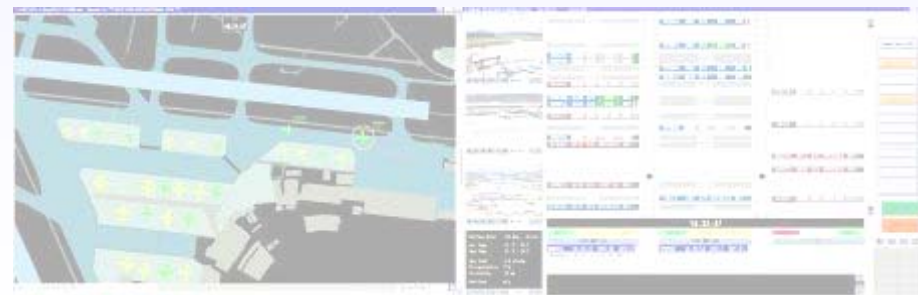
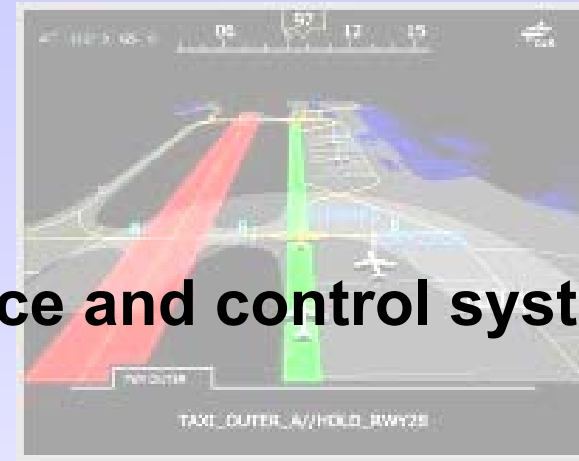
# Introduction

# A-SMGCS Definition

ICAO A-SMGCS Manual, Doc 9830:

**„Advanced surface movement guidance and control system (A-SMGCS).**

A system providing routing, guidance and surveillance for the control of aircraft and vehicles in order to maintain the declared surface movement rate under all weather conditions within the aerodrome visibility operational level (AVOL) while maintaining the required level of safety.“



# ICAO Manual 9830

- **The ICAO A-SMGCS Manual (Document 9830) is the worldwide baseline for the A-SMGCS concept, defining**

- **the operational requirements,**
- **the necessary A-SMGCS functions,**
- **their minimum performance requirements**








**to allow a safe and expeditious traffic flow on the airport movement area in all weather conditions**

- **In addition the ICAO A-SMGCS Manual provides guidance to manufacturers and operators on implementation issues, leaving room for local technology choices**

# ICAO Manual 9830

- **ICAO A-SMGCS Manual is based on results of previous European research projects (DEFAMM, BETA,...) and working groups (EUROCAE, AWOP,...)**
- **EUROCONTROL has been detailing and complementing the ICAO work significantly through their A-SMGCS projects.**
- **EMMA and EMMA2**
  - are based on the ICAO A-SMGCS Manual,
  - take into account EUROCONTROL work,
  - feed-back to ICAO in cooperation with EUROCONTROL.

# A-SMGCS EU-Projects

EU-Project		Results	Duration	FP
	<u>D</u> emonstration <u>F</u> acilities for <u>A</u> irport <u>M</u> ovement <u>M</u> anagement	<b>Technology evaluation</b> and demonstration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cologne</li> <li>• Paris Orly</li> <li>• Bergamo</li> </ul>	1996-1999	
	Operational <u>B</u> enefits <u>E</u> valuation by <u>T</u> esting <u>A</u> -SMGCS	<b>Benefits shown</b> in operational field trials in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hamburg</li> <li>• Prague</li> </ul> <b>Input to ICAO</b> Doc 9830. Industry products matured.	2000-2002	
	<u>E</u> uropean airport <u>M</u> ovement <u>M</u> anagement by <u>A</u> -SMGCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A-SMGCS level 1&amp;2 <b>concept validated</b> through operational field trials</li> <li>• <b>Performance data</b> for ICAO doc 9830</li> <li>• A-SMGCS <b>Implementation Roadmap</b></li> </ul>	2004-2006	
	Part <u>2</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition of <b>A-SMGCS higher services</b> (CPDLC, Planning, ...) in performance based approach</li> <li>• Validation in simulation and <b>field trials</b></li> <li>• <b>Feedback to ICAO</b></li> </ul>	2006-2008	

# EMMA / EMMA2 partners

(in alphabetical order)

 Aena Aeropuertos Españoles y Navegación Aérea	 AIRBUS	 Řízení letového provozu České republiky, s.p. Air Navigation Services of the Czech Republic	 Athens University of Economics and Business
 AVIATION HAZARD ANALYSIS ATC Safety and Capacity Consultants	 BAE SYSTEMS	 DFS Deutsche Flugsicherung	 dgac DSNA
 DIEHL Aerospace	 DLR	 ENAV S.p.A. SOCIETÀ NAZIONALE PER L'ASSISTENZA AL VOLO	 ERA RADAR TECHNOLOGY
 EUROCONTROL	 EuroTelematik	 Messier-Dowty snecma group	 NLR
 Park Air Systems	 Prague Airport	 SELEX Sistemi Integrati A Finmeccanica Company	 Sicta
 sofréavia a groupe egis company	 STAR ALLIANCE The airline network for Earth.	 THALES	 TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT DARMSTADT



# Additional contributors

(in alphabetical order)



# Field test platforms



**Research Test Van**



**GA Aircraft**



**Test Aircraft**



**Research Aircraft**



# Simulation platforms



Airbus Cockpit Simulator



Thales Cockpit Simulator



DLR Cockpit Simulator



TU-D Cockpit Simulator



NLR Tower Simulator



DLR Tower Simulator

# Project approach

# Performance driven approach

- Workshops with operators
  - analyse recent A-SMGCS concept standardisation,
  - identify current shortcomings and operational needs ,
  - jointly define future operational concepts,
  - hypothesise on required performances,
  - improve the concept validation (scenarios, indicators, ...).
- Real time simulation setups are integrated
  - to initially check the operational feasibility,
  - to evaluate the potential for operational improvements,
  - to assess new functions in safety critical situations.
- So far: technology independent!

# Performance driven approach

- Field trial setups are integrated
  - to check the feasibility of alternative technological options,
  - to check the applicability to diverse airport environments,
  - to prove the operational feasibility in real life conditions.
- EMMA / EMMA2 results and conclusions
  - populate parameters of existing A-SMGCS standards,
  - add, modify and abandon requirements in A-SMGCS standards,
  - evaluate technological options to implement the concept,
  - validate the A-SMGCS concept.
- EMMA / EMMA2 follows E-OCVM

...Video...

# EMMA results



# EMMA V&V methodology

**Validation**

.....

**Verification**

**4. Operational benefits**

**3. Operational improvements**

**2. Operational  
feasibility**

**1. Technical  
tests**

## Verification

- EMMA technical requirements refer to:
  - EUROCAE MASPS for A-SMGCS, ED-87A
  - ICAO A-SMGCS Manual, Doc 9830
  - EUROCONTROL A-SMGCS implementation requirements for A-SMGCS implementation
- But improved with:
  - new indicators,
  - long-term tests
  - more clear test

**1. Technical  
tests**

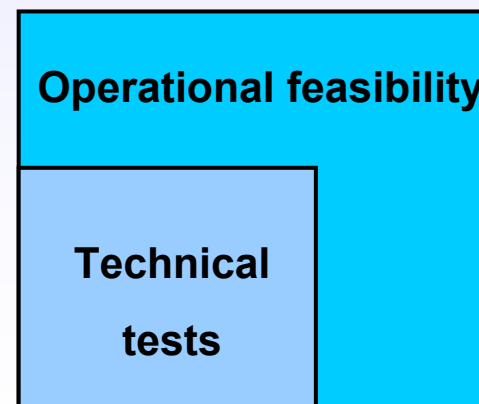
**2. Operational feasibility**

**3. Operational improvements**

**4. Operational benefits**

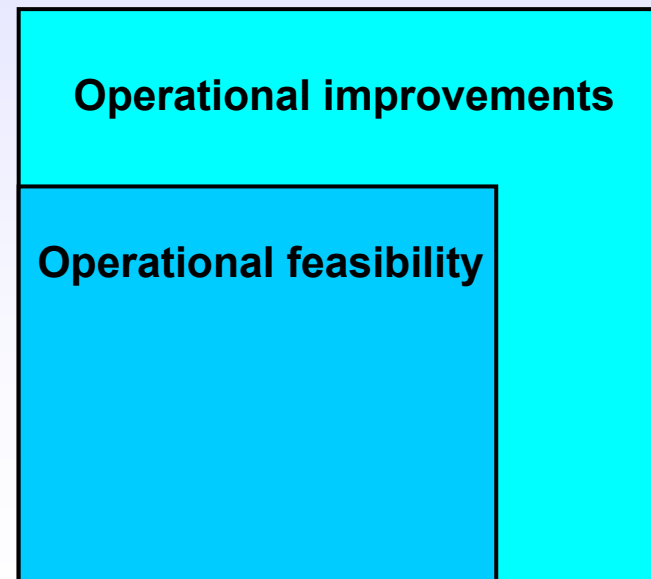
# Validation

- “Is the technical performance sufficient to cover the needs of the users?”
- Assessment via
  - questionnaires - “Can you work with the new system properly?”



## Validation

- “Yes, we can work with the new system properly, but does it improve something?”
- Key performance areas
  - safety,
  - efficiency (incl. capacity, environment),
  - human factors.



## Validation

- “Oh yes, we can work safely and more efficient, but how many Euros do we save?”



**Operational benefits**

**Operational improvements**

## Validation methodology

**Validation**

**Operational improvements**

**Operational benefits**

**Operational feasibility**

.....  
**Verification**

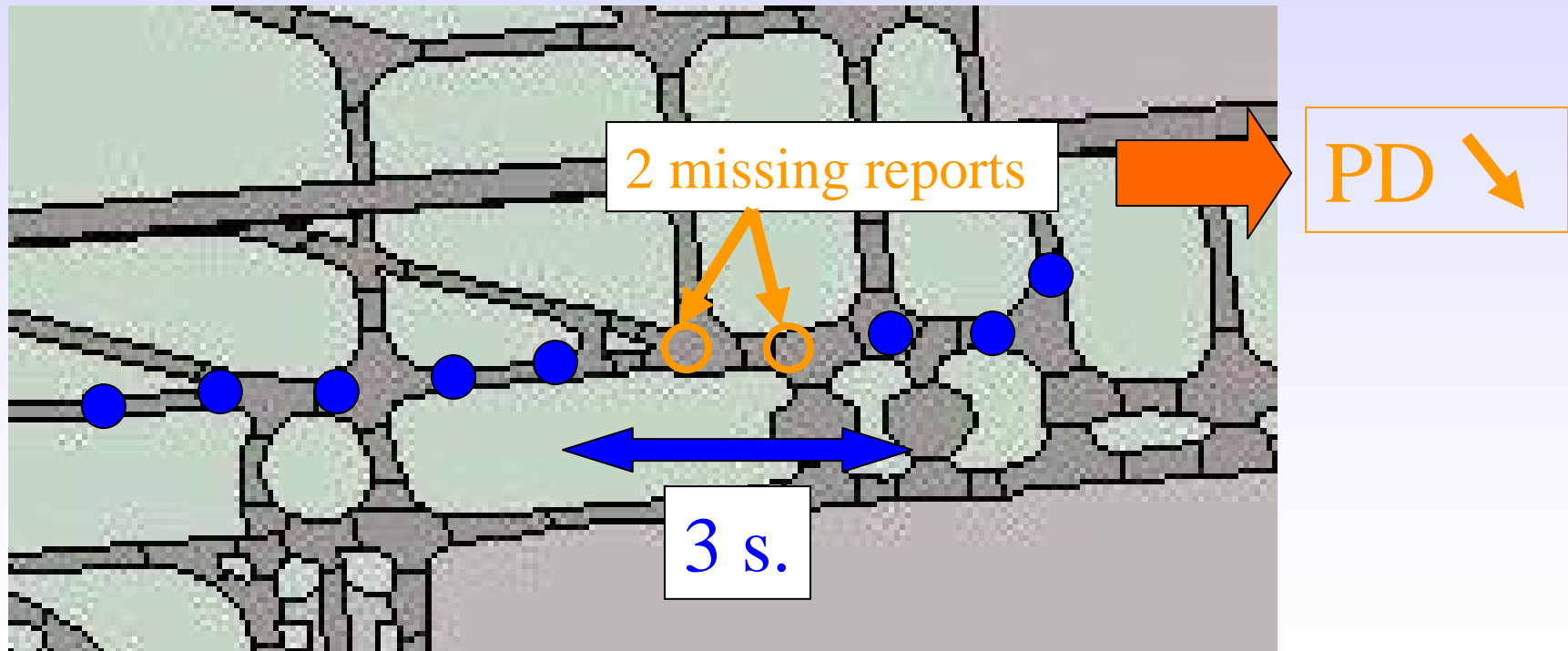
**Technical  
tests**

## Short-term

Performance requirement	Required	Short-term Measured
Reported position accuracy	$\leq 7.5$ m	<u>3.2 m – 7.5 m</u>
<b>Probability of detection</b>	$\geq 99.90\%$	<b>99.65% – 99.98%</b>
Probability of false detection	$\leq 0.001\%$	<u>0%</u> – 0.070%
Probability of identification	$\geq 99.90\%$	99.72% – <u>100%</u>
Probability of false identification	$\leq 0.001\%$	<u>0%</u>
Target report update rate	$\leq 1$ s	<u>0.47s – 1s</u>
Probability of detection of an alert situation	$\geq 99.9\%$	<u>100%</u>

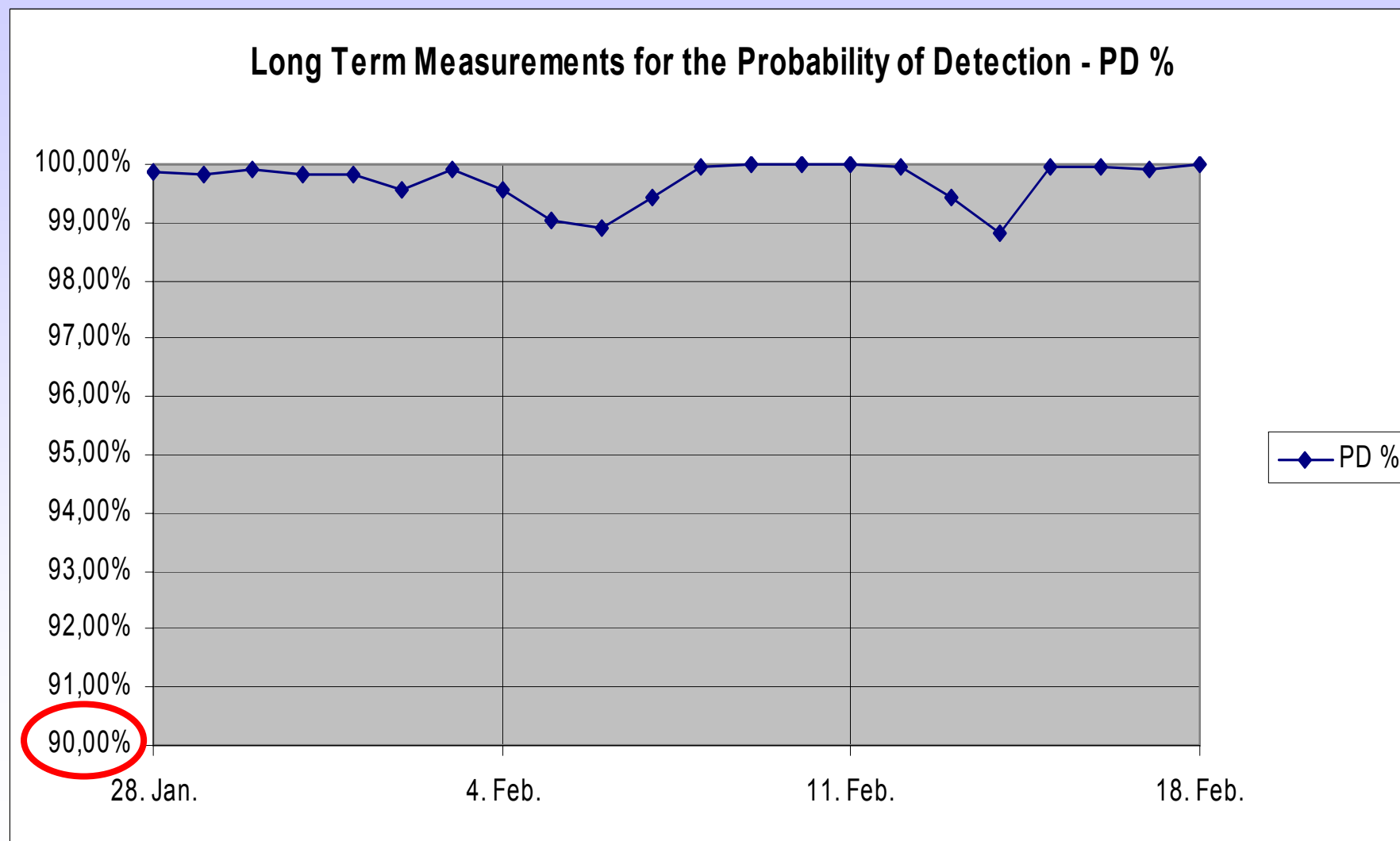
## Long-term

- A software, MOGADOR, has been matured in EMMA to continuously assess the performances of the surveillance function





# Technical performance monitoring



## Validation methodology

**Validation**

**Operational improvements**

**Operational benefits**

**Operational feasibility**

.....  
**Verification**

**Technical  
tests**

## Examples of debriefing questions – field trials Prague

Nr.	Item	Mean	P
VA-3	When visual reference is not possible, the displayed position of the <u>aircraft</u> on the <u>taxiways</u> is accurate enough to exercise control in a safe and efficient way.	5,4	0,00*
VA-6	When visual reference is not possible, a <u>wrong label</u> is not a problem to exercise control in a safe and efficient way.	1,9	0,00*
VA-22	I experienced that aircraft have failed to comply with the <u>transponder operating procedures</u> .	4,7	0,00*
VA-...	...	...	...

One-Sample T-Test expected mean value = 3,5, answers from 1 (disagreement) to 6 (agreement),  
N = 15 ANS\_CR controllers,  $\alpha = 0.05$

## Validation methodology

**Validation**

**Operational improvements**

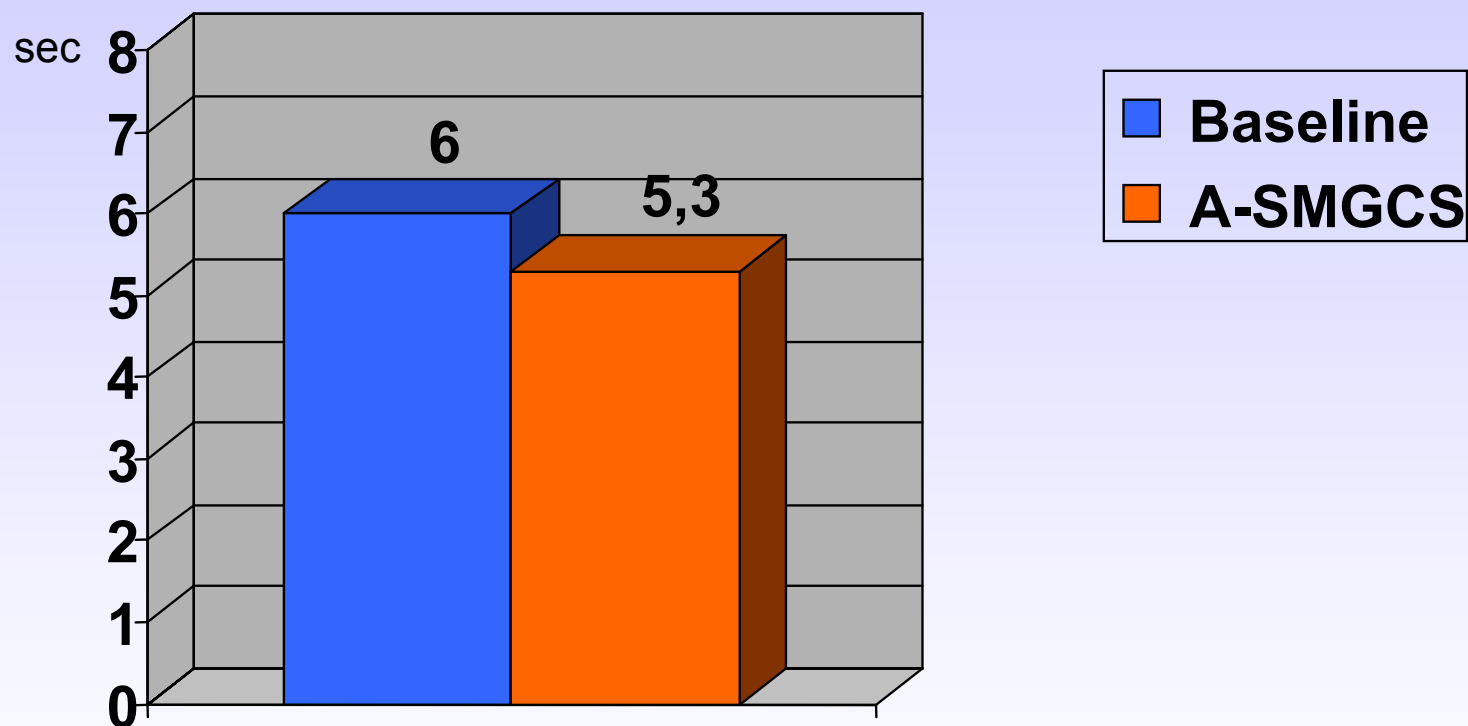
**Operational benefits**

**Operational feasibility**

.....  
**Verification**

**Technical  
tests**

## Real-time simulation



**ATCO reaction time in  
case of conflict (sec)**

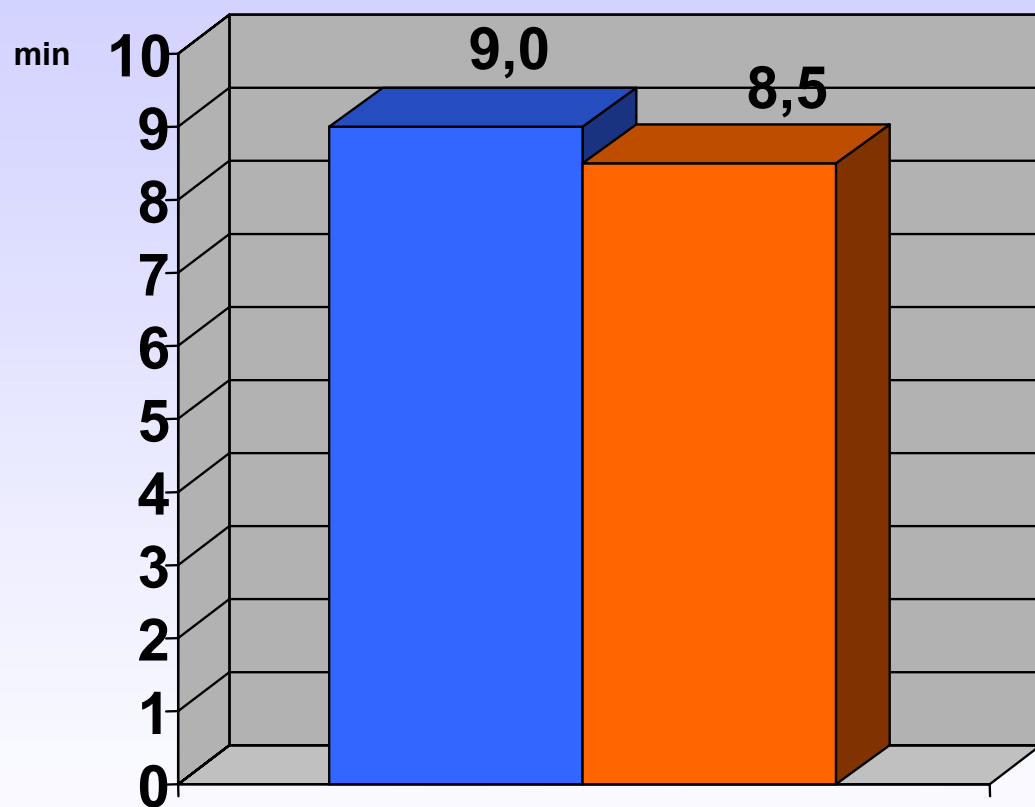
difference: 0,69 sec

df: 12

t-value: -0,56

p-value: 0.28 (not significant)

## Real-time simulations



Baseline  
A-SMGCS

**mean taxi time (min)**

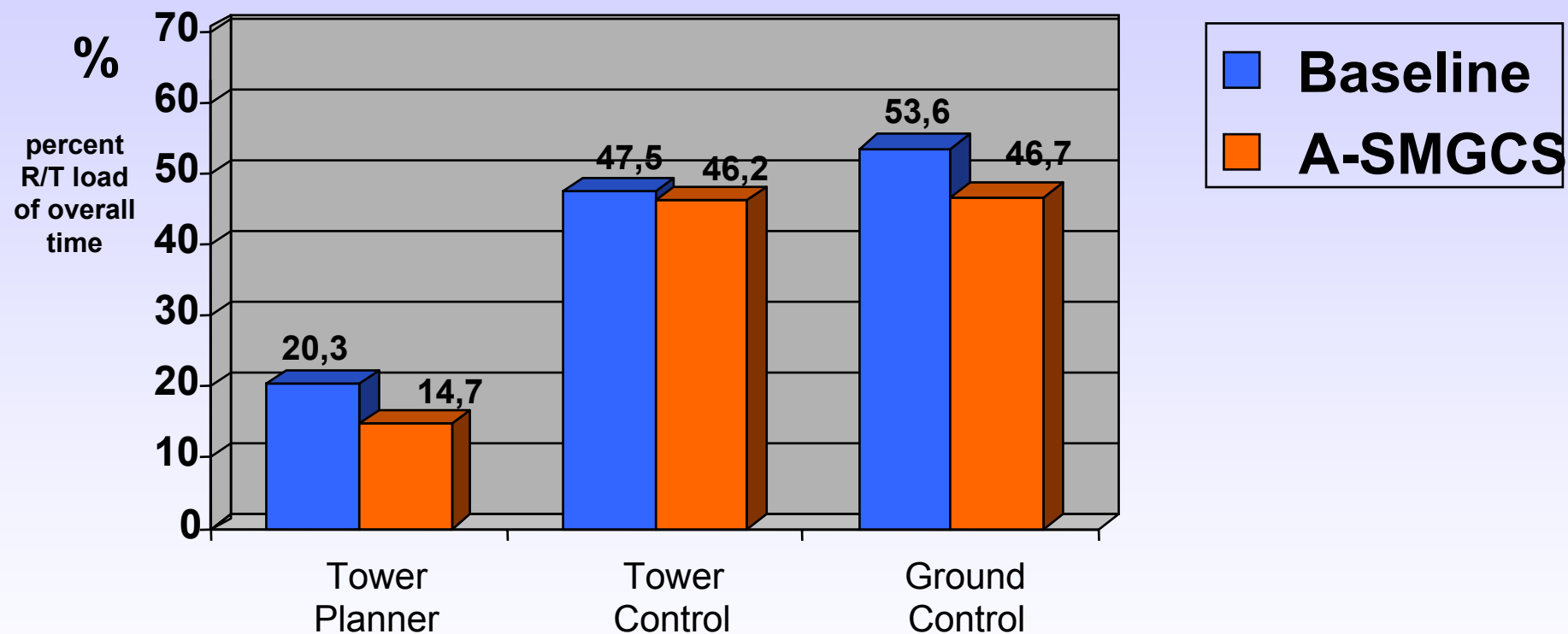
difference: -30 sec

df: 178

t-value: -1,973

p-value: **0.03\*** (significant)

## Real-time simulations



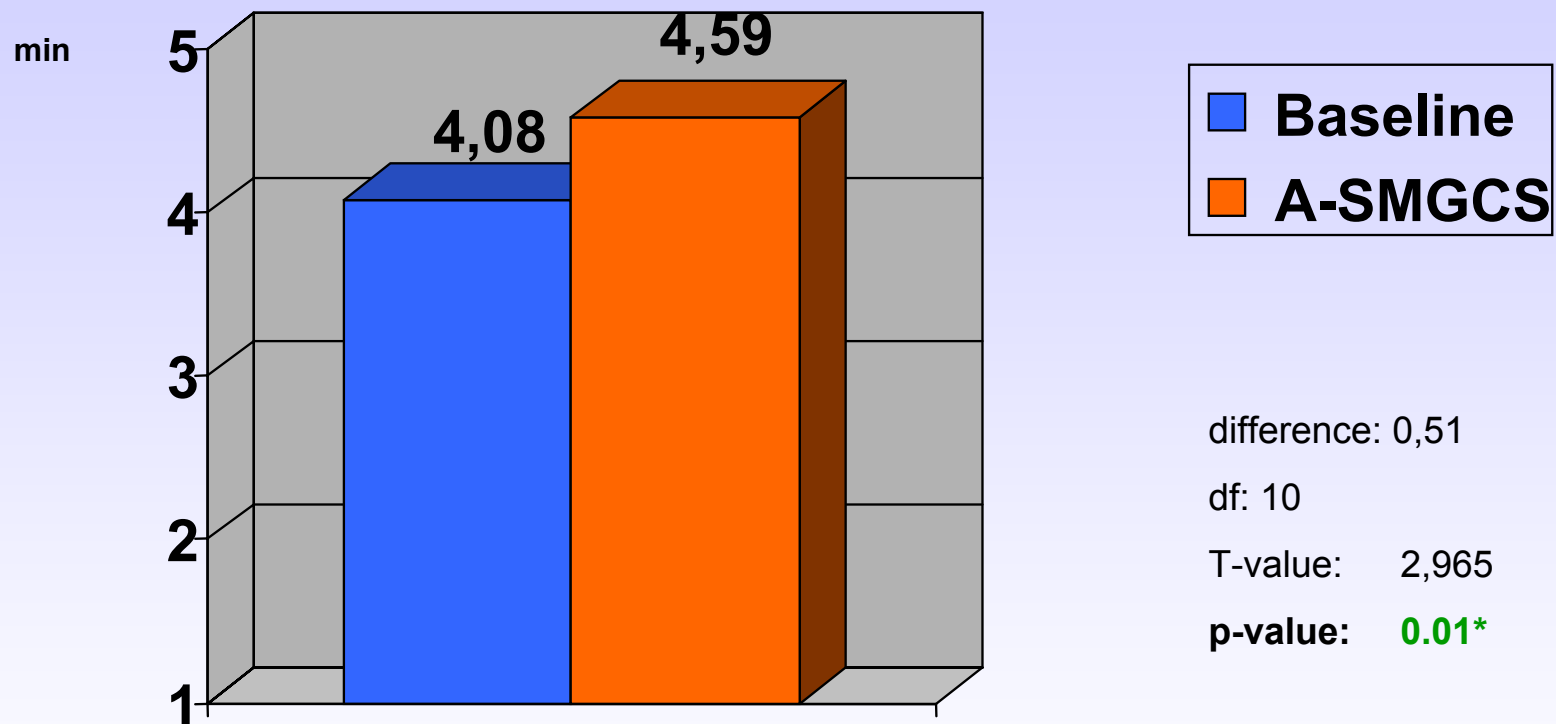
## R/T communication

df: 1

F-value: 3,675

p-value: 0.06 (not significant)

## Real-time simulations



**situation awareness**  
(SASHA Q Item 12)



## Operational field trials

VA	<b>Safety</b>	Mean	P
VA-28	When procedures for LVO are put into action, A-SMGCS helps me to operate <u>safer</u> .	5,4	0,00*
VA-50	A-SMGCS is helpful for better monitoring aircraft commencing its take off roll.	4,7	0,02*
VA-61	I think A-SMGCS can help me detect or prevent runway incursions.	5,0	0,01*
VA-...	...		

## Operational field trials

VA	Efficiency / capacity	Mean	P
VA-9	When visual reference is not possible, I think <b>identifying</b> an aircraft or vehicle is <u>more efficient</u> when using the surveillance display.	5,2	0,01*
VA-10	I think, also in <u>good visibility</u> conditions, <b>identifying</b> an aircraft or vehicle is even <u>more efficient</u> when using the surveillance display.	5,2	0,00*
VA-122	The A-SMGCS enables me to handle more traffic when visual reference is not possible.	4,3	0,01*
VA-...			

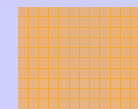
## Operational field trials

VA	Human factors	Mean	P
VA-125	The A-SMGCS helps me to improve my <b>situation awareness</b> .	5,1	0,00*
VA-59	When procedures for LVO are put into action, A-SMGCS helps me to reduce my <b>workload</b> .	5,2	0,00*
VA...	....	...	...

# Implementation Roadmap

## EMMA approach

- EMMA workshops with partners from
  - **industry** (Airbus, PAS, TATM, SELEX)
  - **R&D** (DLR, NLR, EUROCONTROL)
  - **users**
    - ANSPs (ANS\_CR, AENA, DSNA, ENAV, DFS)
    - Airlines (DLH, CSA)
    - Airports (CSL, AENA)
- D131u EMMA OSED-update document,  
[www.dlr.de/emma](http://www.dlr.de/emma)



## ICAO implementation levels

Aerodrome Types	User	Surveillance	Control			Routing	Guidance					Level
			Conflict Prediction and/or Detection	Conflict Analysis	Conflict Resolution		Ground				On Board	
							1*	2*	3*	4*		
T-1: 1:(B)(L) T-2: 1:(B)(M) T-3: 1:(B)(H) T-4: 1:(S)(L)	Controller	X	X	X	X	X						I
	Pilot/Vehicle driver		X	X	X		X					
	System											
T-5: 1:(S)(M) T-6: 1:(S)(H) T-7: 1:(C)(L) T-10: 2:(B)(L) T-11: 2:(B)(M) T-13: 2:(S)(L)	Controller	X	X	X	X	X						II
	Pilot/Vehicle driver		X	X	X		X	X				
	System	X	X									
T-8: 1:(C)(M) T-12: 2:(B)(H) T-14: 2:(S)(M) T-16: 2:(C)(L) T-19: 3:(B)(L) T-20: 3:(B)(M) T-22: 3:(S)(L)	Controller		X	X	X				X			III
	Pilot/Vehicle driver		X	X <sup>1)</sup>	X <sup>1)</sup>		X					
	System	X	X	X	X	X						
T-9: 1:(C)(H) T-15: 2:(S)(H) T-17: 2:(C)(M) T-18: 2:(C)(H) T-21: 3:(B)(H) T-23: 3:(S)(M) T-24: 3:(S)(H) T-25: 3:(C)(L) T-26: 3:(C)(M) T-27: 3:(C)(H)	Controller		X	X	X							IV
	Pilot/Vehicle driver		X	X <sup>1)</sup>	X <sup>1)</sup>		X					
	System	X	X	X	X	X				X		
T-28: 4:(B)(L) T-29: 4:(B)(M) T-30: 4:(B)(H) T-31: 4:(S)(L) T-32: 4:(S)(M) T-33: 4:(S)(H) T-34: 4:(C)(L) T-35: 4:(C)(M) T-36: 4:(C)(H)	Controller		X	X	X							V
	Pilot/Vehicle driver						X				X	
	System	X	X	X	X	X				X		

**SMGCS**

**A-SMGCS**



## Definition of A-SMGCS services

- **Service description** is allocated to the user who receives it and not to a primary function.
  - 3 main users: **ATCOs, pilots, vehicle drivers.**
- **Functions** and their **technical enablers.**
- **Evolutionary implementation steps** for each service.

## Service vs. technical enabler

- When defining a service, their **technical enablers** have to be regarded.
- It is an iterative process
  - **service** ↔ **technical enablers**  
(ATM problem) (technical possibilities)



## Technical Enablers for the ATCO's surveillance service

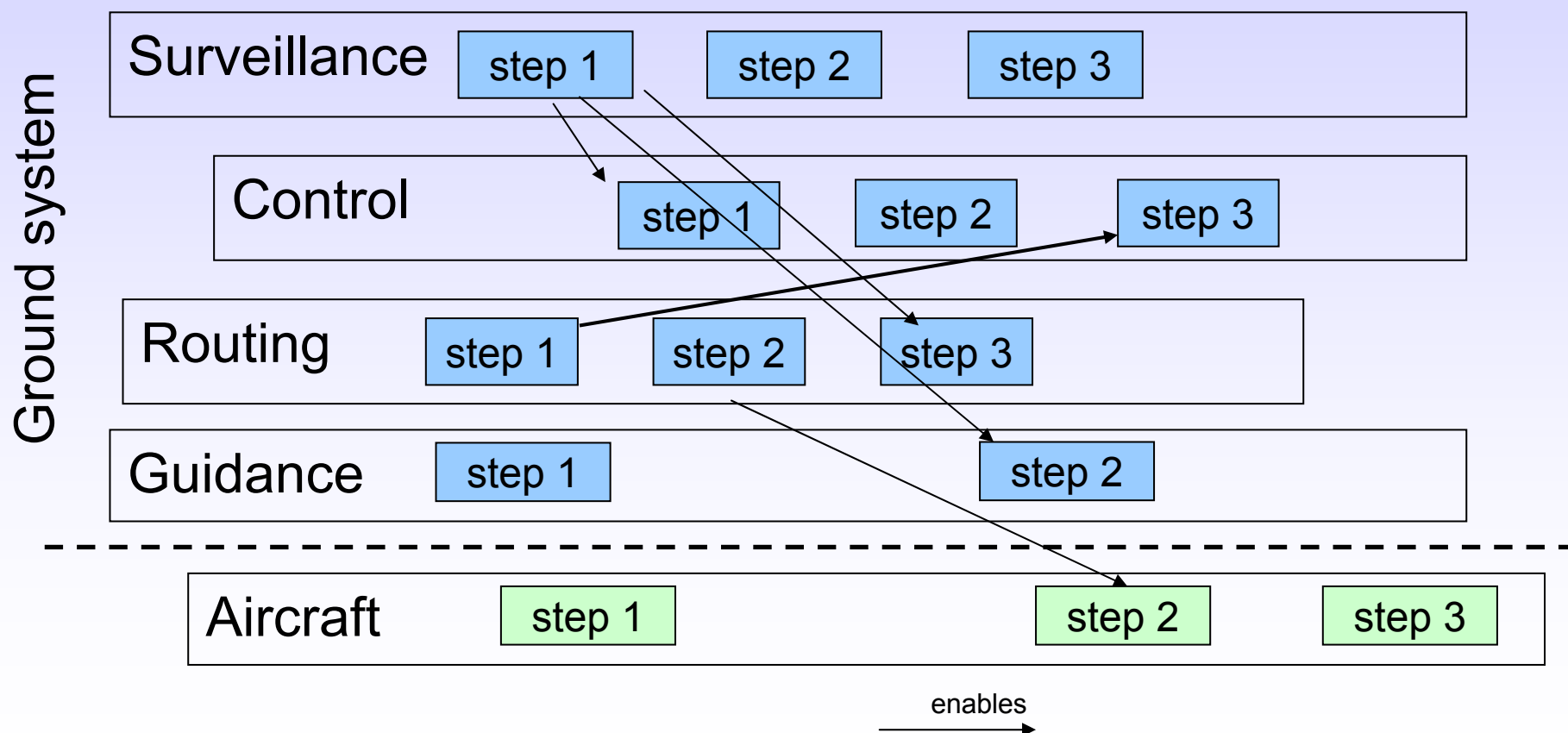
Function	On-board enabler	Ground enabler
provide traffic information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•MODE-S transponder</li> <li>•ADS-B transponder</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•cooperative sensors (SSR, Mode-S, ADS-B, GNSS)</li> <li>•non-cooperative sensors (SMR)</li> <li>•sensor data fusion</li> <li>•FDPS</li> </ul>
provide traffic context		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•aeronautical info server</li> <li>•meteo data</li> </ul>
interface with ATCOs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•HMI component</li> </ul>

## Implementation Steps for the surveillance service

Service Steps	Description	Comments
<b>Step 1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• detection and position of all movements &amp; obstacles</li> <li>• identification of all cooperative movements</li> </ul>	manoeuvring area
<b>Step 2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• step1 + detection and identification of <b>all aircrafts</b></li> </ul>	movement area
<b>Step 3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• step2 +</li> <li>• detection and identification of <b>all vehicles</b></li> <li>• detection of <b>obstacles</b></li> </ul>	movement area

## Logical interdependencies between the services

automation - complexity – new procedures



# A-SMGCS services & implementation steps

		Expected Implementation Steps					
Ground	Surveillance	<b>S1</b> aircraft and vehicles in the manoeuvring area	<b>S2</b> S1 + aircraft in apron areas			<b>S3</b> S2 + vehicles in apron area	
	Control	<b>C1</b> Conflicts on RWYs	<b>C2</b> Conflicts TWY	<b>C3</b> CPDLC (electronic flight plan management, clearance management)		<b>C4</b> Conflicts on Aprons	
	Routing / Planning		<b>R1</b> Manual Routing	<b>R2</b> Semi-auto Routing	<b>R3</b> Auto Routing (incl. Planning)	<b>R4</b> DMAN	
	Ground Guidance	<b>G1</b> Manual switched ground guidance				<b>G2</b> Auto switch	
Onboard	Aircraft	<b>A1</b> Electronic Moving Map		<b>A2</b> EMM with Ground traffic + CPDLC		<b>A3</b> HUD	<b>A4</b> Auto steering
	Vehicle	<b>V1</b> Electronic Moving Map		<b>V2</b> EMM with Ground Traffic		<b>V3</b> CPDLC	



# ICAO A-SMGCS categorisation

## 1. Visibility conditions

- Vis 1                      no impact
- Vis 2                      ATCO cannot see
- Vis 3                      pilots cannot see and avoid ( $400\text{m} < \text{Vis } 3 < 75\text{m}$ )
- Vis 4                      pilots cannot taxi ( $< 75\text{m}$ )

## 2. Traffic density

- Light (L):                 $0 < \text{movements} < 20$
- Medium (M):             $20 < \text{movements} < 35$
- Heavy (H):               $35 < \text{movements} \infty$

## 3. Aerodrome layout

- |                |         |         |                |
|----------------|---------|---------|----------------|
| • basic (B):   | = 1 RWY | = 1 TWY | = 1 Apron      |
| • simple (S):  | = 1 RWY | > 1 TWY | $\geq 1$ Apron |
| • complex (C): | > 1 RWY | > 1 TWY | $\geq 1$ Apron |

## Initial implementation packages for different airports

L A Y O U T	Traffic Density	Vis 1	Vis 2	Vis 3	Vis 4
	Medium				
C O M P L E X	Heavy				

# A-SMGCS services & implementation steps

		Expected Implementation Steps					
Ground	Surveillance	S1 aircraft and vehicles in the manoeuvring area	S2 S1 + aircraft in apron areas			S3 S2 + vehicles in apron area	
	Control	C1 Conflicts on RWYs	C2 Conflicts TWY	C3 CPDLC (electronic flight plan management, clearance management)		C4 Conflicts on Aprons	
	Routing / Planning		R1 Manual Routing	R2 Semi-auto Routing	R3 Auto Routing (incl. Planning)	R4 DMAN	
	Ground Guidance	G1 Manual switched ground guidance				G2 Auto switch	
Onboard	Aircraft	A1 Electronic Moving Map		A2 EMM with Ground traffic + CPDLC		A3 HUD	A4 Auto steering
	Vehicle	V1 Electronic Moving Map	V2 EMM with Ground Traffic		V3 CPDLC		



## Initial implementation packages for different airports

L A Y O U T	Traffic Density	Vis 1	Vis 2	Vis 3	Vis 4
	Medium	S1 + C1			
C O M P L E X	Heavy				

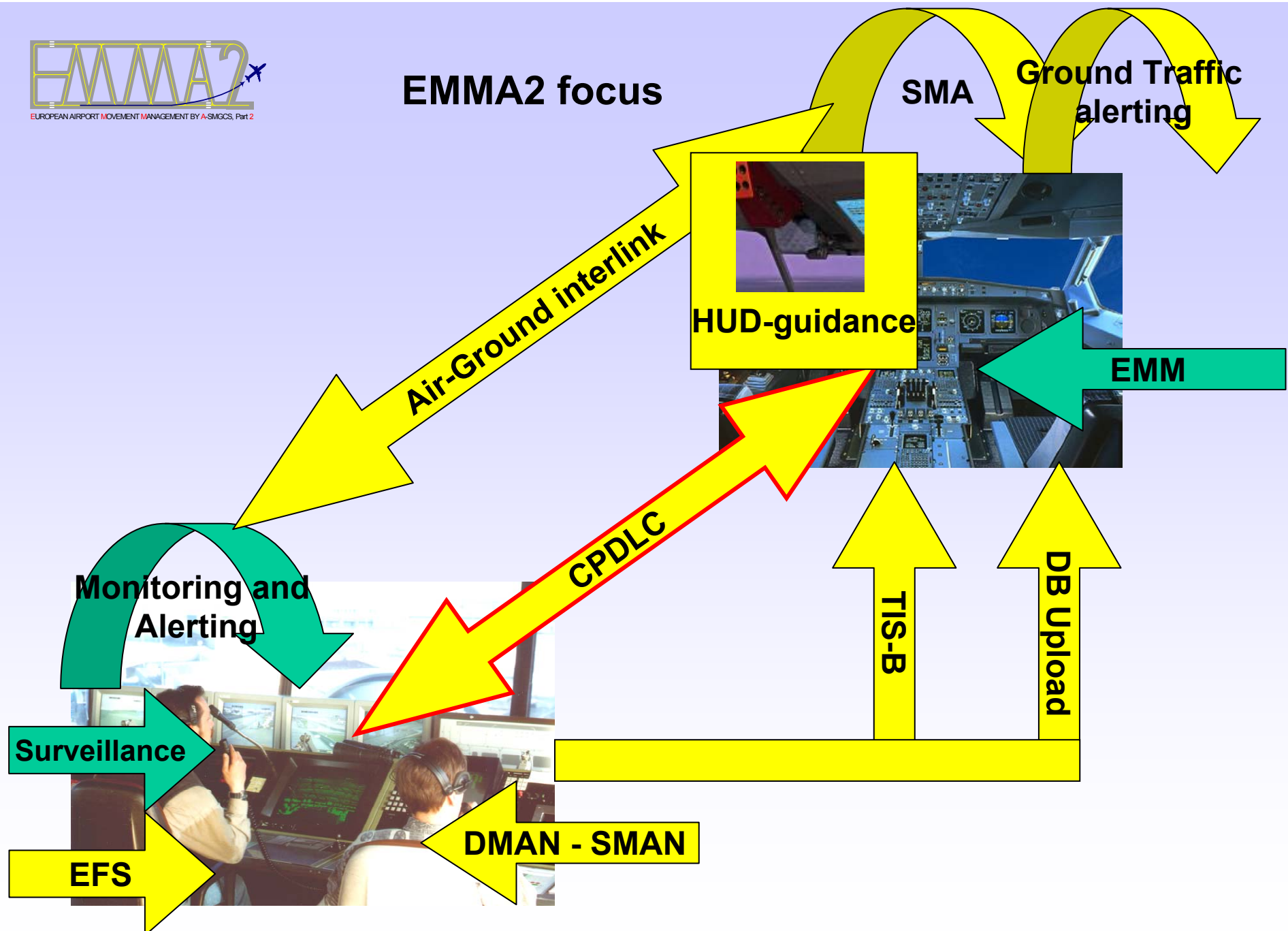


## Initial implementation packages for different airports

L A Y O U T	Traffic Density	Vis 1	Vis 2	Vis 3	Vis 4
	Medium	<b>S1 + C1</b> <hr/> <i>A1 + V1</i> <i>R3/R4 + A2 + V1</i>	<b>S2 + C1</b> <hr/> <i>A2 + V2</i> <i>C2 + R3/R4 + A2 + V1</i>	<b>S2 + C4 + V2 + R3</b> <hr/> <i>R4 + A2</i>	<b>S2 + C2 + A3 + V2</b> <hr/> <i>C4 + A4 + R3/R4</i>
C O M P L E X	Heavy	<b>S2 + C3 + R4</b> <hr/> <i>A2 + V2</i>	<b>S2 + C3 + R4</b> <hr/> <i>A2 + V2</i>	<b>S2 + C4 + V2 + R4</b> <hr/> <i>A2 + V3</i>	<b>S2 + C3 + A3 + V2 + R4</b> <hr/> <i>A4 + V3</i>

# EMMA2 overview

# EMMA2 focus





## EMMA2 approach

- We will continue to work on
  - operational concept for higher-level A-SMGCS services, including procedures and requirements
  - evaluating technological options
  - maturing technological enablers
  - validating the concept
- We would welcome your contribution in
  - user forums, work shops discussing the operational concept
  - participation of pilots and controllers in work shops and trials
  - cross-meetings with your projects in FP6, FP7, SESAR
  - dissemination event in 2008

# Summary



## Opportunities for SESAR & EMMA

- EU A-SMGCS projects are a **coordinated series** of projects leading to **significant results**, already discussed in the ATM-community. EMMA and SESAR should be well aligned!
- EMMA results are relevant for SESAR!
  - Consolidated **operational concept** aligned with ICAO doc 9830.
  - Verification results show sufficient technology readiness.
  - Validation results show operational feasibility and improvements.
  - **A-SMGCS roadmap** could be part of the ATM „Master Plan“.
- SESAR advice to EMMA2 is welcome!
  - Set priorities in investigating specific A-SMGCS options.
  - Selection of options for trial-setups (field and simulation).
  - Alignment of **terminology, key performance areas** & indicators.



## Relation to NGATS

- ICAO
- Publication of EMMA / EMMA2 results
  - [www.dlr.de/emma](http://www.dlr.de/emma)
  - [www.dlr.de/emma2](http://www.dlr.de/emma2)
- FAA-EUROCONTROL CCOM Action Plan 21
  - mutual visits between the two Airport R&D Communities
  - biannual Conferences on Surface Operations since 2003
  - scientific analysis of published results from US and EU
- Through bilateral SESAR-NGATS contacts

# Contact

<http://www.dlr.de/emma/>



<http://www.dlr.de/emma2/>





# Backup

## Prague Ruzyne

### Installations:

- Multilateration
- ADS-B
- DMAN
- vehicles equipped
- **Surface Conflict Alert**
- camera system  
(gap filler)

### Trials:

- Real time simulation
- operational trials
- operational use in regular shift

- 2 RWY
- 61 stands
- 9.7 million passengers in 2004
- 145.000 aircraft movements

## Toulouse Blagnac

**Trials:**  
Shadow mode trials

**Installations:**

- Multilateration
  - ADS-B
  - Surface Conflict Alert
  - vehicles equipped
- 2 RWY
  - 28 stands
  - 5.6 million passengers in 2004
  - 95.000 aircraft movements



## Milan Malpensa



**Trials:**  
Real time simulation  
Shadow mode trials

### Installations:

- Multilateration
- Surface Conflict Alert
- ADS-B
- vehicles equipped (M-LAT, WLAN)



- 2 RWY
- 115 stands
- 17.6 million passengers in 2003
- 213.000 aircraft movements

## Problems with current technical tests

- How to ensure that the performances are **stable**?
- How to take into account the whole **traffic mix** (equipped/not equipped aircraft/vehicle)?
- How to assess the performances during **adverse environmental conditions** (strong rain, snow, long grass)?
- How to assess the performances in a **non intrusive** way?



# Operational improvements

## Shadow mode

- Examples:
  - The controllers have an overall positive feeling about the ability of A-SMGCS to improve operations.
  - Increase of runway capacity due to the possibility to use of both runways in vis 2 in Toulouse-Blagnac.



# Operational improvements

## Onboard Moving Map System

### SITUATION AWARENESS

- ✓ MMS significantly increases situational awareness, **especially on complex airfields and in low visibility conditions**

### MENTAL WORKLOAD

- ✓ **Workload is significantly lower** in scenarios with the function

### SATISFACTION LEVEL

- ✓ Most pilots would like to have the system in their aircraft as soon as possible